
Pocahontas Times.

D. B. LORRY, C. F. MOORE,
LORRY & MOORE,
PUBLISHERS.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Published at the Pocahontas office in Hintonville, W. Va., on every other day.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One inch	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
Two inch	2.00	5.00	9.00	16.00
Three inch	3.00	7.50	13.50	24.00
Four inch	4.00	10.00	18.00	32.00
Five inch	5.00	12.50	22.50	40.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr. \$1.00 in advance; after Christmas, \$1.25; after 12 months, \$1.50. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Hintonville, W. Va.

Jan. 10, 1889.

Walter Hays, Prop.

Nellie Arthur had a spotted Indian pony for the apple of her eye. Mrs. Pierce was very fond of the black nag that her husband rode.

Mrs. Monroe brought the first white rabbit to the National premises.

Harriet Lane had a large stag hound that was presented to her in England. "Dolly" Madison's particular pet was a fine saddle nag. At Montpelier she had a pet sheep.

Mrs. Adams had a great goldfish and one of a bluish tint, sent her by a New England sea captain.

Mrs. Hays had a magnificent imported Japanese cat that was presented to her by a naval officer.

Martha Washington's chief pet was a beautiful green parrot. Mrs. Washington was also very fond of a falcon deer.

Mrs. Grant had a "snow-bird" nest that was a superbly made and graced her table with milk and cream.

Mrs. Bliss, President Taylor's daughter, who presided over the White House until her father's death, had a splendid white owl.

Mrs. Cleveland's pet white cat, White House, was a beautiful puss which she found in the conservatory and which now bears her name.

An eagle occupied a cage at the mansion for a part of President Fillmore's term, a gift from a political adviser, and the noble bird was of too feeble by Mrs. Fillmore.

Mrs. Jackson never presided at the White House, but a large black and white roan that had been caught when young and trained by one of her faithful slaves had the honor of the household.—N. Y. Graph.

The Count of a Horse's Feet.

Professor Fowler said, in a recent speech before the National Academy of Sciences: The English thoroughbred is a finished breed, and it has undoubtedly arrived at the summit of its excellence. There has been practically no new blood in this breed since 1780. This breed has been finished and completed in two senses. First, as to its grade, heredity, blood and character, and, secondly, as to its speed, in which the Count has been undoubtedly reached. We have faster horses than our grandfathers, but it is not likely that our grandfathers will have a faster breed than we have now.

In the eyes of trainers there has been a steady increase of speed. The fastest record is 2:00. Less than a dozen horses have ever been said to beat this time.

The best record in training was made in Lancaster, the time being 2:00.

The speaker showed a table, on which were the heights of horses in the last few years which had made a record within five seconds

of this time.

The fastest that any horse has come to this record is 1.40, which was done last year. A very large number of horses have made their record but none. There are many that have made as fast time as those that have records, but in not winning the race they got no record. The record as it now stands may be lowered. When I said that speed had reached its maximum I didn't think but that better time would be made. I think about 1.30 will be the speed of runners. Hereafter breeders will be expected to keep up this high standard of excellence rather than to make better time. I believe the thoroughbred has finished his evolution.—Washington Star.

The Heroes Are Not All Dead.

It is generally believed in these prosaic days that heroism and chivalry are dead, that the material of which martyrs were made has all been exhausted, and that men are now controlled almost entirely by selfish motives.

This is the common talk of the day—we hear it on the street corners and read it in our newspapers and novels; in fact we can not go anywhere without hearing some cynical expression of disbelief in the nobility of human nature.

We do not believe that the heroes are all dead. We do not believe that James Givens who died the other day, was the last of his race. This man, Givens, was a common deck hand on the ill-fated steamer John H. Hanna. When the pilot house was on fire, the pilot unable to stand the heat of the flames, abandoned his post. At this supreme moment Givens took his place, and steered the vessel to the bank at the cost of his life.

This humble deck hand had no special incentive to urge him on. He did not rush to his death to save wife, children or sweetheart. He was simply a poor, ignorant fellow who loved his kind, and his great heart would not allow him to seek his own safety when he saw the lives of his fellow-men in danger. Inflamed by the flame and smoke, he held on until the boat struck the shore. He was willing to die in order that others might live.

From time to time we hear of such men as Givens, and they will be heard from again. God will not let such heroes perish entirely from the face of the earth. Their shining example blaze like beacon lights, and when they lay down their lives for their fellows there will always be others to take their places. Men are not all selfish and heartless. In the higher walks of life we have our "Chinamen" (for down to the middle class our Chinamen, and among the humble poor such men as James Givens, the deck hand of the steamer Hanna. While these names are on every lip it will not do to say that our heroes are all dead.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Southern Immigration Convention has adopted resolutions, requesting the Legislature of South Carolina to take co-operative measures in the general plan to diminish immigration toward the tide of immigration westward is ebbing and the South is the coming great section of the country.

We have greater physical advantages than any other portion of the continent, and to utilize, we have resources. Our climate for salubrity is unequalled, our scenery is renowned, and political falsehoods in the country, entirely shutting our people here among the most genial, generous, hospitable and law-abiding to be found on the globe.

All the South looks to capital and population to develop her natural advantages to make her country rich, morally and politically, what she is naturally, the greatest part

of our country.

To this end the Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau has been established by the Montgomery Convention. It asks the aid of the Legislature of the States to be benefited.

The Legislature of West Virginia is should and will examine into the subject carefully. West Virginia is probably the richest in natural advantages of all the Southern States, and has most to gain by incoming capital, population and the other advantages proposed by the Montgomery Convention, whose proceedings we commend to the attention of each individual member of the next Legislature.—Register.

An Old Postal Regulation.

It is rather an old thing that if you paste a printed slip on a postal card the Government will charge the receiver letter postage, while if the same matter is printed directly on the card nothing extra is demanded. The same slip which if pasted on a postal card would be charged extra for, may be put into an unsealed envelope and it will then go at printed matter rates, or the whole paper from which the clipping is taken may be sent, containing the article marked, at a much less rate than the Government would charge for the same article attached to the card. That is, the Government would rather pay four ounces for a cent than the four-fifths of an ounce for the same money.—Detroit Free Press.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, S. S.

I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Halls Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a certain and safe remedy for the cure of Catarrh of the bladder, and is sold by all Druggists. Do not fail.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Solely sold by all Druggists. Do not fail.

Dec 20 1888

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at No. 100, Nassau Street, New York.

Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

Single copies, 10 cents.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1877, under Post Office No. 359, at New York, N. Y., under Act of October 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1879, authorized on July 16, 1888.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

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MANUFACTURED BY WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN CONN.

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THE LOVETT PATENT SEAT FASTENER.

THIS IS THE NEATEST AND BEST SEAT FASTENER EVER INVENTED.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI.

E. F. MOORE, EDITOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1889.

Terms of \$1.00 PER YEAR. No. 26.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, L. M. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, R. V. Hill.
Deputy Sheriff, C. O. Arbogast.
Clerk of the County, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com. of the Co., C. O. Arbogast.
Geo. B. Moore.
Geo. B. Moore.
Geo. B. Moore.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, the second in June and the third in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is in law term.

L. M. MCCLINTIC.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. STOPER.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

H. S. RUCKER.

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST.

Attorney-at-Law,
Lawrence, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Private education given to children for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE.

Attorney-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. RYDICK.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

D. J. H. WYBOST.

Resident Dentist,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact days of each visit will appear in the Times.

D. E. F. PATTERSON.

Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

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Distilled Business Educator.

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The Beauty of My Years.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Some reckon their age by years,
Some measure their life by set,
But some tell their days by the flow of
their tears,
And their life by the means of their
tears.

The dial of earth may show
The length, not the depth, of years;
Few or many may come, few or many
may go,
But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah! not by the silver gray
That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the scars we pass on our
way,
And not by the furrows the finger of
care

On forehead and face have made;
Not so do we count our years;
Not by the sun of the earth—but the
shade
Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oftentimes old,
Though their blood be bright and
fair,
While their blood beats warm their
heart like cold.

O'er them the spring time—but winter
is there,
And the old are oftentimes young,
When their hair is thin and white;
And they sing in age as in youth they
sing,
And they laugh, for their tears was
light.

But heed by head I tell
The story of my years,
From a crown to a crown they lead—
Vile
And they are blessed with a blessing of
tears.

Better a day of strife
Than a century of sleep;
Give me instead of a long stream of
life
The tempest and team of the deep.

A thousand joys may foam
On the billows of all the years;
But never the foam brings the brave
back home
It reaches the heaven through tears.

A Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Little Levels, held Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1888, Isaac McNeil being made Chairman, and W. H. Overholt, Secretary. A committee of three being appointed, consisting of C. J. Stalling, Dr. J. A. Larue and W. H. Overholt to draft resolutions in protest of the objects of this meeting. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That as citizens of the Little Levels we are proud of the name and character which our people have acquired as a community, as a temperate peaceful and law abiding people. That we recognize that the prosperity which has been vouchsafed, our community has been the result of good morals and good conduct of our people under the blessing of God. Therefore, desiring to preserve unimpaired the blessings we have so long enjoyed, and learning that there is an effort being made by persons who in disregard and open violation of our laws would introduce into our midst for sale and barter intoxicating drinks, in disregard of every interest which is dear to the citizens of this community.

Resolved—That we desire to express publicly our indignation at the promoters and abettors of such an enterprise and earnestly request the co-operation of every good citizen in an effort to maintain the laws in their spirit as well as letter and to bring to punishment any one who would attempt to destroy the peace, prosperity and happiness of our people by selling intoxicating drinks in our midst.

Resolved—That we urge upon all persons who may be in any way connected with this nefarious business the wisdom and necessity of abandoning it at once. We extend them by all that may yet remain untold to them. In the name of our homes, our wives, our children—in the name of our young men, who are the light of our eyes and the hope of our country, as well as the pride

and support of our age; contaminate them not with your foul and unholy business. Desist now from efforts which if successful can only involve you with others in ruin for be sure as I glad, lives your sin will find you out.

Resolved—That we warn all persons against engaging in anyway in the sale or distribution of ardent spirits in our community and earnestly pledge our united support to every lawful effort which may be made to wipe out this foul blot upon the good name of our citizens and in opposition to those who in disregard of the spirit of the law and the known sentiments of every large majority of the citizens of this community, would introduce spirituous liquors in our midst; we will stand for our homes our families our good names our property, and we warn them that we will find means to enforce our wishes, and in self defense use such means as God has given us to eradicate this evil.

Resolved—That after obtaining the signatures of the citizens of this community to these resolutions, that two copies of the most excellent People school with its highly accomplished and energetic faculty my school be grown until now it numbers 30 on roll. I still appeal to the citizens of Pocahontas and adjoining counties for help in building up a school for them. No enterprise of any consequence without opposition. Therefore, with brave heart, fixed purpose, our help, and a firm trust in God I may make my coming among you a success. Last week appeared in The Times a program of an entertainment given by my girls and boys 24th Dec. The girls and boys were only to illustrate the fireless side of life and the joyousness of the approaching season; while the more solid and serious parts were to characterize the thoughts which should sometimes enter the deepest recess of every heart.

I am well aware that much has been said about the entertainment and against it. Be that as it may, one thing is true, I have given it twice before in different sections of counties and before intelligent people, and nothing of fault was ever made of it before. It is reported too that Mr. Hydenstricker stopped his children from my school because of the grand failure of the entertainment. I will give you the direct language of Mr. Hydenstricker to myself. "Miss George, owing to some change to be made in the school over here, and because they lose so many recitations while attending your school, I will not send them any more, and that I have any objections to your teaching." Mr. Hydenstricker's children only took little from me and were necessarily absent a while from the school. He also told me that he had heard an one object to my teaching. And in the course of conversation he told me that he was so much my friend as ever.

I am fully satisfied that the entertainment was all that it promised to be and that nothing of sin was committed, as some say. I wish my neighbor school will and earnestly trust that the efficient faculty may do much to implant and ground thorough principles in those entrusted to their care; for it is indeed a responsible position to be master of a school. Hoping to receive your aid I am yours respectfully,

G. M. SHERRER.

Principal H. T. School.

Academy, W. Va.,

Jan. 8th, 1889.

ED. TIMES: I venture this letter (if you will allow the space it will occupy) not for the sake of notoriety, nor to see my name in print, but with the hope that it may be of some interest to your readers, and thereby cause better writers to contribute of their views and opinions on matters more interesting, and that will add subscribers to your paper. It appears to me that our business men, in fact all our citizens should give your paper every available aid, both by patronizing it and by contributing to its columns. Our people lack neither the intelligence nor the time necessary to furnish you one page of good readable matter each week. Some two years ago Col. Gatewood, of Big Spring contributed a very interesting article on the subject of Silos and Ensilage. I would suggest to the Col. that another article on the same subject would be in order, as with two years experience he could give us facts demonstrated.

I am now very much interested in the subject of polled and horned cattle, with my mind fully made up in favor of the former. I think there can be no question of doubt that horns will have to go, but the process of change will of necessity be slow. Every reason demands their expulsion, with none for retaining them, viz: safety to mankind as well as to the brutes themselves; comfort to the cattle and their owners in pens, barns and especially in shipping; by not being afraid of each other they will fatten faster; grown animals become like calves, lie down close together, will eat to gether and as many water from the same trough as can get to it.

The most human way to get rid of horns is to breed them off, and there are several species of hornless cattle that are very fine. I have the polled Angus to be a fine breed animal as the Durham or Hereford and quite as good or better for milk; and much harder to other; especially adapted to our mountain ranges.

But for one I cannot wait for the slow process of breeding off the horns, so I have already discarded 10 cows and a three year old bull about two months ago. They are now well over it, and are really improved in appearance. I shall finish up my cows and yearlings about the 1st of April, some 30 head beside those already disbanded. I shall stop by saying that on a trip last spring is and through Kansas. I know a great many horned cattle of all ages, and met with a gentleman (a farmer and stock raiser who was a Pocahontas boy—Dick Edmiston, son of Jas. Edmiston, dead). He emigrated to Kan. directly after the war, and has been in the disbarring business for a length of time. From his knowledge of the process, and I am indebted to him for his interest in my endeavor while his guest.

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Rely on Yourself.

Rely on yourself, and do not be satisfied with following the beaten track of others. Strike out new paths. Aim at higher attainments. Only the indolent are satisfied with walking in the steps of others. On early education, depends the intellectual efforts of children.

Take the child that is surrounded with everything that the young heart desires, and there is nothing left for the exercise of his own powers; nothing to expand the mind, and they never acquire that strength of mind which is necessary for extensive usefulness.

On the other hand take the child that has no luxuries. Give him a few articles and he will add others by his own invention.

The child derives his highest pleasure from doing something for himself—and the forming of self-commencement, with the first beginnings of reason and imagination. The heart and moral affections must be cultivated, as well as the intellect, to form a noble character. Man is the maker of his own mind. God has so constituted the human intellect that it can only grow by its own action. So the childish intellect rises by its own efforts, and becomes an ornament to society, and a blessing to the world.

ELLA F. CLARK.

Academy, W. Va.

Becher's Adles.

Henry Ward Beecher in one of his latest sermons said: "To all the young that are coming into the church I say be young be gay, be hopeful, be cheerful. If God has given you a sparkling disposition, thank God and cultivate it. While it may not be the object of your life to have the joy that comes from these qualities, it is the privilege of your life to perform all your duties under its influence, and they can be performed in no other way so well. The world needs just such a development of Christianity. The world is full of sorrow it needs cheer. It is full of despondency; it needs hope. It is full of cowardice; it needs courage. It travails in pain; it wants a healthful atmosphere sweet and balmy and radiant. It wants a singing Christianity. It wants the messenger of Christ to be a light-bearer, and no man has the right to make a dark lantern, to go home and open the light to himself and family alone. They that carry a burdensome, a worn-out face, dishonor God. It is contrary to his work. It is saying obstinately to the world that all hope, all the promise of the divine presence, all the love which is poured like an atmosphere around about us every day from the bosom of Jesus Christ, is false and wrong. The man that carries a doubting, weary, clouded face misrepresents the religion of Jesus Christ."

Confidence's Pleas.

Foreman (great daily)—"Here's an order from down stairs to print a cut of Billings, the People's candidate for Mayor. We haven't any cuts of him. Able Editor—How much did he pay for it?"

"Five dollars."

"Only \$5. I started a head on Lydia Pinkham and ran that in Philadelphia Record."

A man in a Western town headed 1000 feet heads of dirt in one month, and the heading editor published three 1000 transcriptions of real estate for the month."

